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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, April 8, 1771.

BOSTON, April 4.

WEDNESDAY the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, according to Prorogation, The Representatives being assembled in the Chapel appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency, and acquaint him that upwards of Forty Members were in the College Chapel, and that they were earnestly desirous his Excellency would be pleased to remove the General Assembly to its ancient and legal Place the Town-House in Boston. His Excellency immediately sent a Message to the House by Mr. Secretary Flucker, to direct their Attendance in the Council-Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH to both Houses, viz.

Vid. Answer of the House pa. 458

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

SINCE we were last assembled in General-Court the public Tranquility of His Majesty's Dominions has been in great Danger of being disturbed by the violent Proceedings of the Spanish Governor of *Buenos Ayres*, in dispossessing His Majesty's Subjects of their Settlement at Port *Egmont*. I have received repeated Assurances from the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that, if Matters should come to Extremities, the Security of His Majesty's Dominions in *America* will be a principal Object of his most gracious Care and Attention. A Plan of Augmentation of His Majesty's Forces upon the British Establishment has already been determined upon, and His Majesty's Pleasure has been signified to me that I should exert my utmost Endeavours to give Efficacy and Dispatch to this Plan, by assisting His Majesty's Officers to raise such a Number of Recruits as shall be sufficient to complete the several Battalions now serving in *America*. I have with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, issued my Proclamation, inviting and requiring His Majesty's faithful Subjects in this Province to engage in and promote according to their several Stations and Capacities; a Service so essential to their Security and Defence.

It appears probable by the last Intelligence from *England*, that Satisfaction may have been made for this hostile Act of the Spaniards, but, as I have received no authentic Advice of it, and have no sufficient Reason to suppose that the proposed Plan of Augmentation will be receded from, I shall persevere in giving Encouragement to it, and if any Act of Legislation shall be found necessary I will recommend it to you, and readily concur with you in it.

I have no particular interior Business of the Province now to lay before you. The stated Season for the convening a new Assembly agreeable to Charter being so near I chuse to refer to that Time all Matters, except such as are of immediate Necessity, and will come before you of course. If you will give the Dispatch which is requisite on your Part, there shall be no Delay on my Part. I doubt not, as the most busy Season of the Year is just at hand, you wish to return to your respective Homes as soon as may be.

I may not omit acquainting you, in Form, that I have received His Majesty's Commission appointing me Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province—that it has been published in the usual Manner—that I have the most grateful Sense of the Honour done me by this Appointment, and that it is my sincere Desire and Resolution to employ the Powers, with which I am intrusted, for His Majesty's Service and for the best Interest of the People; and I will chearfully join at all Times with the other Branches of the Legislature in such Measures as may tend completely to restore and constantly to maintain that State of Order and Tranquility upon which the Prosperity of the Province so much depends. (e)

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, 3d. April, 1771. T. Hutchinson.

ON Wednesday last His Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; lately appointed Governor of this Province, on an Invitation from the Corporation of Harvard-College, was pleased to visit that Ancient Seat of Learning.

His Excellency with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honorable His Majesty's Council, in their Carriages, attended by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, and a Detachment of the Troop of Guards, went from the Province-House in this Town in Procession, and were received at the County-Line by the Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, and the principal Gentlemen of Cambridge in their Carriages. At the Steps of Harvard-Hall, his Excellency was received and congratulated by the President, Fellows, Professors and Tutors in their Habits.—In the Philosophy Chamber he was met and welcomed by the Honorable and Reverend Overseers.

The Chapel not being large enough to Accommodate the Gentlemen who were present on this Occasion, and the Members of the Society; His Excellency, with the Lieutenant Governor, the Overseers, Corporation, Officers of the College and the other Gentlemen, went in Procession from Harvard-Hall to the Meeting-House, preceded by the Students of the College, Garduates and Undergraduates.

The General Court being then sitting in the College, a Committee of the Corporation waited on the Honorable House of Representatives to ask their Attendance on the Exercises of the Day.—Which Invitation they were pleased to accept of.

The public Exercises began with a handsome Gratulatory Oration in Latin pronounced by Mr. WETMORE, one of the Resident Graduates. To this his Excellency made an Elegant Reply in the same Language, testifying his Affection to the Seminary in which he had his Education, and his Regard to the Interests of Literature.

Then followed an ANTHEM, composed, set to Music and performed by the young Gentlemen of the College.

The Words of the Anthem.

WE have heard with our Ears, O Lord, and our Fathers have told of thy might!—Thy wonders which thou didst of old; how thou didst drive out the heathen from among them!

For they got not their land by their own sword; but it was thy right-hand, thine arm, and the light of thy countenance! O Praise the Lord forever and ever.

——How blessed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in his Ways, for thou shalt eat the labour of thine hands. —O well is thee, and happy shalt thou be.

Lo! thus shall the man be blessed that fears the Lord.

For thus saith the Lord, from henceforth, behold all nations shall call thee blessed; for thy RULERS *shall be of thine own kindred; your* NOBLES *shall be of yourselves, and thy* GOVERNOR *shall proceed from the midst of thee.*

Awake! awake! Put on thy strength, O Zion,—break forth into joy with Hallelujah! for the Lord hath redeemed his People.

Blessing and glory, salvation and wisdom, thanksgiving and honor and power and might, be unto the Lord GOD *Almighty, who sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever, Amen.*

Praise the Lord.

When the Exercises were over, the Procession returned to the Hall, where a genteel Entertainment was provided for his Excellency, the Honorable and Reverend Overseers—the Honorable House of Representatives, and the other Gentlemen. The whole was conducted with the greatest Decorum and Elegance.

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Monday last were deposited in a Tomb under King's Chapel, the Remains of the Honorable Lieutenant-General SHIRLEY, formerly Governor of this Province and lately of the Bahama-Islands: The Funeral Procession was from the House of John Erving, jun. Esq;—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Heath, attended and marched in Funeral Procession before the Corps, as also the Officers of the Regiment of Militia of this Town in their Regimentals with the usual mourning of black Crape: On the Coffin were two Swords placed saltierwise: The Pall was supported by His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, two of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, and two of the Honorable his Majesty's Council; the Relatives, and a Number of Gentlemen and Ladies followed in Procession, and a great Number of Coaches and Chariots: The Corps being carried into the Chappel, a Sermon suitable to the Occasion was preached by the Rev'd Dr. CANER, to great Acceptance, from those Words in Acts, xiii. 36. *For David, after he had served his own Generation by the will of God, fell on sleep, and was laid unto his Fathers, and saw Corruption*:—After the Corpse was interred, and the Funeral Service ended, the Military Company fired three Vollies, and during the Procession, a Detachment of the Train of Artillery, lead by Lieut. Sellon, being marched to a proper Place, fired as many Minute Guns as the Deceased had lived Years, being Seventy-six.

FROM a Liverpool print of the 1st of February we have taken the following short extracts, viz. "That the Russians have retaken the isle of Lemnos, and all the Turks found there were put to the sword; they have also taken Dischartschewo, the last fortress the Turks had on the Danube, with a considerable slaughter, and 20,000 Tartars who submitted to the Russians last year, have taken arms against the Turks: That the earl of Sandwich, as first lord of the admiralty has declared, that no new lieutenants shall be made in the royal navy, untill all the half pay lieutenants are first provided for: That Mr. Justice Bathurst is appointed lord high chancellor of Great-Britain. William de Grey, Esq; is appointed chief justice of the common-pleas, in the room of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, who has resigned, and Mr. Serjeant Nairs is appointed a judge in the room of the lord chancellor; and it was said Mr. Serjeant Leigh will be appointed King's serjeant in the room of judge Nairs.——— Mr. Thurloe is appointed attorney-general, and Mr. Wedderburn sollicitor general: That it is said if peace should ensue, 25,000 seamen are to be retained in his Majesty's service for the future: That notwithstanding the agreement to our requisitions on the part of the court of Spain, it is said their ambassador will not continue long in England; and it is the opinion of many that the Spaniards are more politic than honest, and some say their intentions are hostile, though their professions are peaceful: That the Russians have taken and carried into Messina, seven ships of different nations, laden with the production of Egypt, and were bound to Constantinople: That the court of Spain had given orders to discharge every subject of Great-Britain from the naval service of Spain: That it was said all the military preparations in Great-Britain are to be carried on till finished, and then to remain on that footing, and if England would keep 30,000 seamen in pay, perhaps we might not experience a war in the course of 30 years: And that orders were sent to Portsmouth to postpone the embarkation of the two companies of the royal train of artillery for Gibraltar, till further orders.

SALEM, April 2.

Substance of a Proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor last Thursday.

"Whereas His Majesty's Pleasure has been signified to me by the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, that I should exert my utmost Endeavours to give Efficacy and Dispatch to a Plan of Augmentation of the King's Troops, by assisting His Majesty's Officers in raising Recruits within this Province:

"I have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, requiring all the Civil Officers within this Province to be aiding and assisting to any Recruiting Parties for the Purpose aforesaid, and to their Recruits, and in all Respects, to conform to the Directions of an Act of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to amend and render more effectual in his Majesty's Dominions in *America* an Act past in this present Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters" as they would avoid the Penalties imposed by said Act for their Neglect. And I recommend to all his Majesty's good Subjects to endeavour, in their respective Stations and Capacities, to promote and forward His Majesty's most gracious Purpose for their Protection and Defence, as aforesaid."

(1) *Vid. pa. 442.*

It is with Pleasure we can inform our Readers, that the good People of this Province are so far *re-inflated* in the Royal Favour and Confidence, as that they may now have the Honour of recruiting that very Army, a Part of which, in Conjunction with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, not long since invested our Metropolis (a) But whether these intended Recruits are to signalize their Loyalty and Valour in the Streets of Boston, (b) in St. George's Fields, (c) or in fighting the Spaniards, or all these in Rotation, will, in Concert with the ——, very probably depend on the consummate Policy and inscrutable Sagacity of my Lord of H——h.

(a) *vid page 263. Vol. 2.*
(b) *pa. 60*
(c) *pa. 180. Vol. 2.*
(d) *L^d Hillsborough*

Concord, Feb. 23d. 1771.

Whereas *Mary* the Wife of me the Subscriber, now living in *Topsfield*, hath contrary to my Orders, contracted sundry Debts in my Absence to my Damage.——I do therefore forbid all Persons of what Condition soever, against entrusting her on any Account, for I do *now* Protest that I will not pay one Farthing that she shall contract after the Date hereof.

ELNATHAN HUBBARD.

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vid. pa. 311. & Kings Speech pa. 369. vid. 3 Column, 1 pa. 438. vid. pa. 423. & pa 438 & vide the Mutiny act, page 274, Vol. 2. (e) vid. Councils answer. pa. 443. vid. 2^d Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2.

Yesterday arrived here the Ship Lydia, Capt. Scott, in 42 Days from London; by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *Feb.* 15.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1771.

THE order of the day being read for taking into consideration the papers relating to the dispute about Falkland's island, and for the Lords to be summoned;

It was moved by the Duke of Newcastle, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty to return his Majesty our thanks for his gracious communication to this House of the Declaration, signed by the Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, which his Majesty has been pleased to accept.

"To offer to his Majesty our most sincere acknowledgments for having supported the honour of the crown of Great-Britain, by a firm and unvaried adherence to his just demand of satisfaction for the injury received, by the violent enterprize against Falkland's island, by which steady and uniform conduct his Majesty has obtained from the King of Spain an explicit disavowal of that expedition, together with an engagement to restore things to the precise situation in which they were before the late unjustifiable attempt.

"To express our satisfaction on the prospect of the blessing of peace being secured to us, as we have no reason to doubt the good faith of his Catholic Majesty, in the performance of his engagements; and to declare our grateful sense of his Majesty's paternal care of his people, in not too hastily engaging them in the hazards & burthens of war.

"To assure his Majesty of our zeal and readiness, on all occasions, to exert our utmost efforts to enable his Majesty to carry into execution such measures as shall be necessary for the support of the honor and dignity of his crown."

Then the Duke of Manchester proposed an amendment to be made to the said motion, by leaving out the words from the end of the first paragraph thereof, to the end of the motion.

Which being objected to, After long debate, the question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the Negative. Contents, 38. Not Contents, 107.

Then the said Address was agreed to as at first proposed, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords, with white staves. Upon which the Lords in the Minority entered a Protest.

Feb. 14. We hear, that a certain clergyman, in Westminster, on Sunday last, preached a very extraordinary sermon on the following text:

"And it came to pass, when Joram saw Jehu, that he said, Is it peace, Jehu? And he answered, What peace, so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel, and her witchcrafts, are so many?

"And Joram turned his hands, and fled, and said to Ahaziah, there is treachery, O Ahazier! 2 Kings ch. ix. ver. 22, 23.

Feb. 18. His Excellency Prince Maserano, the Spanish Ambassador here, is recalled. He is not to be replaced by any other Ambassador.

The report in the papers of Lord Chatham having been carried home ill from the House of Lords, and being confined to his bed with the gout, is without foundation; that nobleman continues in good health, and through the great debate on Thursday last, his Lordship exerted himself with the utmost zeal.

Feb. 19. As the Spanish Ambassador here is recalled, it is presumed, and it was so reported yesterday, that the King of Spain has refused to ratify the convention.

On the 10th instant the following men of war sailed from Cork for Gibraltar, with the 56th and 58th regiments on board, viz. the Ramilies, Commodore Knight; the Defence, Capt. Reynolds; the Ajax, Capt. Allen; the Centaur, Capt. Bentinck; and the Rippon, Capt. Brereton.

The following, we are assured may be depended on: When the British ministry first made remonstrances to the court of Spain for reparation of the insult at Falkland's Island, the pecuniary demand they made was, the immediate payment of 3,000,000 pounds; at the second interview they dropped down to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds; and at the last, they signed the convention.

The Bishops of Bangor and Exeter both voted with the minority on the last division.

Yesterday morning came on to be tried before a Special Jury, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster Hall, a cause between Thomas Mulliner, an attorney of that court, and William Woodfall, the printer of the Morning Chronicle, on an action of damages for printing and publishing in his paper of the 26th of February, 1770, a libel on the said Thomas Mulliner. The damages were laid by the plaintiff at *five thousand pounds*, and after a hearing of six hours, the Jury withdrew, and returned in a short time, giving a verdict for the plaintiff, with *one shilling* damages.

Feb. 21. Letters from Port Mahon, dated Jan. 24, say, that a Danish fleet of six ships of the line, and two frigates, which had put in there, were preparing to sail from thence for Algiers, to demand restitution of the two danish merchantmen which were taken by the Algerine Xebeques in the Mediteranean, and carried into that place; and, in case satisfaction is not made, to bombard the town.

Feb. 23. When the Prince Masserano was treated with about signing the Convention, twenty hours only were allowed him to a determination. It is further asserted, that the dispatches which notified this act to the Spanish Court, prevented a meditated attack upon Gibralter, which at that time, it seems, was resolved on.

By private letters from Madrid to an eminent merchant of this city, it appears that the Spaniards are, at this moment, with all diligence and dispatch, carrying on hostile preparations, both by sea and land. In consequence of which, a blow, is very speedily to be given; and Gibralter is said to be the intended victim.—The above-mentioned letters have been communicated to Lord Sandwich.

Feb. 28. We have it from good authority, that the following Law departments will take place before the breaking up of the present Parliament.

Sir Fletcher Norton, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, in the room of Lord Mansfield, who retires with a pension, yet holds his office as *occasional* Speaker in the House of Lords.

The Sollicitor-General to be made Attorney-General, in the room of Mr. Thurloe, who is to be called up to the Common Pleas, in the place of Justice Gould, who retires.

And Counsellor Moreton to succeed Mr. Wedderburn as Sollicitor-General.

Admiral Pye is going out with a Squadron, to command in the Mediterranean, in the room of Lord Howe.

Rear Admiral Montague is likewise to command in North-America, and to supercede Commodore Gambier.

BOSTON April 8, 1771.

THE Freeholders & other Inhabitants of this Town on Tuesday last, Forenoon, met at Faneuil-Hall according to Adjournment, when for want of Room the Meeting further adjourned to the Old-South Church, where agreeable to a Vote of the Town the Rev'd & Venerable Dr. CHAUNCY made a pathetic Prayer, very pertinent to the Occasion; then Mr. JAMES LOVEL came forward to the Desk, and delivered an Oration, commemorative of the fatal 5th of March, 1770, exposing the policy of posting Standing Armies in Free Cities, to the universal Acceptance of a crouded Audience: After which the Thanks of the Town were Voted him, and a Committee chosen to present the same, and to request a Copy of the Oration for the Press. Measures were then taken to provide an Orator for the ensuing 5th of March; it being the Design of the Town to perpetuate the Memory of that wanton and bloody Massacre to all Generations.—Then the Meeting was dissolved.

In Captain Scott came Passengers, Mr. Caleb Blanchard, Messirs. Cox and Berry, and Mr. Henry Vassell, Son of William Vassell, Esq; of this Town.

Captain Stevens, in a Brig, for this Place, sail'd 3 Weeks before Capt. Scott.

The Capts. Davies, Calef, Lyde and Coffin, sail'd with Capt. Scott, and may be hourly expected.

By Capt. Scott, we have an Account of the Death of Mrs. Jane Eustis in London, about three Weeks after her Arrival there, from hence.

The Press for Seamen had subsided before Capt. Scott left London, Matters having been accommodated between the—Ministry, and the Court of Spain.

A Letter from London says, a Pardon is gone over for the famous Richardson!!! and that he is to be pension'd for his Villany.

Last Thursday Afternoon a Boat laden with 12 Hogsheads of Molasses, with four Persons in her, two Whitemen and two Negroes, going from hence to Charlestown, when they had got near the Channel, off White's Wharff, the Boat sunk immediately, and the Negroes were drowned; the Whitemen were providentially saved.—The Molasses, which is all lost, and one of the Negroes belonged to Captain Samuel Hendley of Charlestown, the other to Widow Dizer of said Town, both very valuable Slaves, therefore a great Loss.

A Letter from Philadelphia, March 25, says, "Capt. Hervey from Granada, saw a Man of War, that had lost her Top-Masts bearing away for Bermuda, supposed to be the Beaver."

We hear that the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, last Monday made Choice of the Rev'd Mr. ELI FORBES, of Brookfield, to preach a Sermon on the Anniversary of their Election of Officers the first Monday in June next.

Friday Noon came on a severe Gale of Wind, which did considerable Damage. A small Scooner belonging to Mount Desert, —— Bunker, Master, laying near the End of the Long Wharf, the South Side, laden with Provisions, &c. sunk, and the Cargo greatly damaged, if not lost.—

Last Week was discovered in a Dog of Deacon Davis's, near the Fortification, a Disposition to Bite the Dogs that came near him and did Bite several; and on Friday last the said Dog stray'd away as far as Newton, where he was kill'd. The same Day in the Morning a Dog was observ'd near the Hay-Market that look'd Meaching or Surly, seeming to shun all that came nigh him; and about an Hour after the same Dog was seen in a Pasture laying down, his Eyes glaring with an unusual glare; the People who saw him, concluding he had the Symptoms of Madness, shot him immediately.

From the London Magazine of January last, we learn, that 13 Scottish Peers have protested against the Election of the Earl of Stair, as influenced by Administration unconstitutionally.

Extracts from a warm Friend and Advocate for America in London, receiv'd by Capt. Scott.

"THE present state of politicks are very *alarming to such lovers of liberty*——It would be peculiarly unfortunate, if when the foes of liberty and virtue, are conspiring together, manifestly to subvert the Constitution, the friends to freedom should stand single and ununited, to fall unpitied sacrifices in an unavailing struggle. Certainly contemptible as those are who meditate our ruin, *they set us an example of union and perseverance which highly deserves our imitation.* Nothing escapes of the conferences between Lord H—— and G. B——, their designs are kept perfectly secret, and by the instructions to the wretched, because prostituted ——, they seem determined to fix an hermetick seal on all the springs of their movement with you. I have great comfort however in perceiving, with what sagacity your House develops their designs, and the firmness with which you oppose them: Even the plausibility of a **********, is not equal to the task of evading that vigilance which marks the representative of your province to be the real guardians of the peoples rights——Your enemies are not so deceived as to believe, from the infraction of the non-importation associations, that the American oppostion is entirely annihilated; since they are strengthening the hands of oppression with you, and taking every precaution to render their DESPOTICK SYSTEM as *permanent* as it is *pernicious*——The efforts of the Colonies must still be UNITED, in order to render them successful in the *common* cause."

ON Wednesday last a Motion was made in the House of Representatives, to appoint a Committee to prepare an *Address* to his Excellency the Governor upon his Appointment to the Chair, which was referr'd for Consideration 'till the next Day at Eleven o'Clock.

In the Afternoon the House took his Excellency's Speech into Consideration, and further refer'd it till the next Day.

April the 4th, the Speaker communicated to the House a Letter from Mr. Agent *Franklin*, dated London December 24, 1770, from which we have the Pleasure to inform our Readers, that the Design of our Enemies to curtail our Charter, with which we have been so hardly threatened, was laid aside.

The House according to their Order, at Eleven o'Clock this Day, considered the Motion for an Address to the Governor, which was largely debated, and continued 'till Afternoon, when the Question was put, Whether a Committee should be appointed to prepare an Address, which was over-ruled in the Negative.

The House was then moved, that a Message be sent to his Excellency, praying the Removal of the Court to Boston; and the Motion obtaining, the following Message was accordingly sent to his Excellency, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives not having received from your Excellency an Answer to their verbal Message of Yesterday, beg leave again to request that you would be pleased to remove this Great and General Court to its ancient and established Seat in *Boston*.

To which Message his Excellency was pleased the next Day to send to the House the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

AS soon as you had opportunity for it, you appointed a Committee to present to me a verbal Message, requesting me to remove the Court to its ancient and legal Seat the Town of *Boston*.

Immediately after, I sent for you to the Council Chamber, and there recommended to both Houses to proceed upon and give Dispatch to such public Business as, in the common course of our Affairs, lay before them. I do not know how I could more fully have signified to you that I declined complying with your Request. But as this was not satisfactory and you have sent me a second Message, I must tell you in the most explicit terms that I cannot remove the Court to *Boston*.

I have done my endeavour that all the Obstructions to the Court's sitting in *Boston* might be removed, but I have failed in my endeavour. One of these Obstructions is your denying, in effect, the Right reserved by the Crown to convene the Court in such Place as the Governor thinks proper. If

(U. and Index Vol. 2. to find merchants agreements and pa. 449, 423.)

(e) Governor.

(f) vid. pa. 311. (g) King's Speech pa. 369. (h) vid. the Declaration pa. 438. (i) vid. pa. 427. (k) vid. Narrative of the Massacre pa. 659. (a) vid. y^e Oration pa. 1004. (b) vid pa. 53. (c) Hillsborough. (d) Gov. Barnard. (e) Hutchinson. (f) vid pa. 278 &c. (h) pa. 441.

every other Impediment was out of the way, whilst you continue to urge that by Law the Court muſt be held in *Boſton*, I may not aſk his Majeſty's leave to carry you there. I ſhould give up to the Houſe of Repreſentatives a Right which would have remained in the Crown if no notice had been taken of it in the Charter. ◊ I could even then have had no plea if I had been called to anſwer, except my ignorance of the Conſtitution, but how it is expreſly reſerved I ſhould be wholly without excuſe.

I am ſenſible there is Buſineſs of great importance lying before the Court, but I am leſs concerned whether you proceed to act upon it, becauſe it is but a ſhort time before I ſhall be obliged by Charter to meet a new Aſſembly; therefore if you decline proceeding I ſhall, without delay, put an end to the Seſſion.

Cambridge, 4th April, 1771. T. Hutchinſon.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an Anſwer to his Excellency's Speech to both Houſes, who in the Afternoon were ordered to ſit and report. After which the Houſe proceeded to Buſineſs as uſual.——Thus we are informed Matters ſtood on Saturday laſt.

On Friday laſt the following ADDRESS of his Majeſty's Council was preſented to his Excellency the Governor.

To his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's Council in General Court aſſembled, beg Leave as well to expreſs our humble Gratitude to our moſt gracious Sovereign, as to congratulate your Excellency and the Province on your Advancement to the Government over us. ¶

Your Excellency's ſuperior Talents, your benevolent Diſpoſition, and your thorough Acquaintance with this Province in all its Concerns and Intereſts, abundantly qualify you for the Diſcharge of your high and important Truſt.

When we conſider how early in Life, and how ſucceſsfully you exerted thoſe Talents for the public Utility; as alſo the natural Ties you are under to promote the beſt Intereſts (both Religious and Civil) of this your native Province; we can entertain no doubt of your future Exertions to make this People happy.

And when we further conſider the ſtrenuous Efforts which have been made by Perſons inimical to our conſtitutional Privileges, and the Miſrepreſentations made to his Majeſty and his Miniſters, with Intent to alienate the Affections of our gracious Sovereign and to induce him (if poſſible) to withdraw that confidence in his ever loyal Subjects of this Province, which they have hitherto been happy in: Yet that his Majeſty ſhould notwithſtanding appoint one from among ourſelves to fill the chief Seat of Government—we cannot but eſteem as a ſure Token of the Continuance of the Royal Favour, and an Omen of our future Tranquility.

As in the Charter ◊ of King William and Queen Mary are contained certain Rights and Privileges granted to this People as an Inheritance, which ought ſacredly, to be adhered to by every Branch of the Legiſlature, ſo are there certain Prerogatives therein reſerved to the Crown; and any Infraction made upon either would be unjuſtifiable and in Violation of the mutual Compact: Wherefore, your Excellency may be aſſured that this Board will ever be ſolicitous (as far as in them lies) to ſupport the latter, as well as to maintain the former. ◊

We doubt not your Excellency will embrace every Opportunity to place His Majeſty's Council, and the dutiful People of this Province, in the moſt favourable Light, that the Veil that has moſt unjuſtly been drawn over them may be removed, and every undue Impreſſion attempted to be made on the Mind of our Sovereign be obviated.

We wiſh your Excellency's Adminiſtration may be long, and that it may be eaſy to yourſelf and happy to the People; and that it may be ſo, you may be aſſured that nothing which we (in our Department) can contribute thereto ſhall at anytime be wanting.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

I Thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind Congratulations upon the great Honor done me by His Majeſty in appointing me to the firſt Place in Government, ¶ for your obliging Wiſhes for the Continuance and Succeſs of my Adminiſtration, and in an eſpecial Manner, for the ſtrong Senſe you have expreſſed of the Importance of ſupporting the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature in the Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of their reſpective Powers, in which I will moſt chearfully co-operate with you. I depend much upon your Counſel and Advice. Mutual Confidence between the Governor and Council muſt be a happy Omen for good to the Province.

Laſt Thurſday Evening, was married here, Mr. *Joſeph Pierce* Merchant, to Miſs *Nancey Dawes*, eldeſt Daughter of Capt. *Thomas Dawes*, of this Town, an agreeable young Lady.

BEST FRENCH INDIGO,
TO BE SOLD BY
Joſiah Eliot,
At his Store on Treat's Wharff;
ALSO,

New Rice,	Sugars by Hogſhead, Barrel
Bohea Tea,	or ſmaller Quantity,
Poland Starch,	Engliſh Loaf Sugar,
Flour,	Molaſſes,
New-England Rum,	Allum, Copperas, &c.

To be Sold very cheap,
A double-deck Brigantine, about 120 Tons, 8 Years old, well found; 9 Feet Hold, 4½ Feet between Decks, now laying at Barret's Wharff in Boſton. Enquire of William Dennie, at his Store in Kingſtreet.

RUSSIA DUCK,
TO be Sold very cheap for Caſh. Inquire of *Samuel Barrett*, Sail-Maker.

TO BE SOLD,
A few Barrels of the beſt *Connecticut* PORK. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Juſt imported from London, in the Ship Marquis of Rockingham, Capt. Whitewood, by
JOHN SIMPKINS,
And to be ſold at his ſhop in Cornhill near the Town-Houſe, next Door to Mr. *Benjamin Bagnall's*, Watch-Maker.
A general aſſortment of Upholſters and Engliſh Goods, amongſt which is a compleat aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes.
N. B. Curtains and Feathers of all ſorts, Chocolate, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Allſpice, Lynn made Shoes, &c.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY next,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
A Large Aſſortment of European GOODS, *viz.*
BRoad Cloths, German Serges, Baizes, Ratteens, Beaver Coatings, Tiverton Serges, Forreſt Cloths, Allopeens, Crapes, Iriſh Hollands, Checks, Plaids, Callicoes, Chints, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Mens & Childrens Hoſe, &c. Likewiſe, ſundry Articles of Houſehold, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

To be ſold in *Cambridge*, about 20 Rods from the Rev. Mr. *Appleton's* Meeting-Houſe, about Two Acres of choice Land, with a large Dwelling-Houſe, four Rooms on the Floor, a Tanyard and Out-Houſe thereon, well ſituated for a Gentleman's Seat or Tradeſman. For particulars enquire of the Widow *Hannah Read*, living on the ſame.

TO BE SOLD,
(as *finely ſituated* as any in Boſton)
A large Commodious Houſe, with a good Stable and Coach-Houſe, large Garden and other Accommodations, fronting on Southack's Court and Tremount-Street, and nearly oppoſite to CONCERT-HALL. The Premiſes meaſure on the Street more than two hundred feet. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,
A Convenient and Handſome Brick Tenement fronting on Beer-Lane and Back-Street, being the Corner-Houſe, and near the Baptiſt (the Rev. Mr. Stillman's) Meeting-Houſe. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
A FARM in *Sherburne*, about 20 Miles Diſtance from *Boſton*, containing about 50 Acres good Land, with a convenient Houſe and Barn, conſiſting of Paſturing, Orcharding, Tillage and Wood-Land; all which will be Sold cheap for Caſh, or good Security. For further Particulars, enquire of *Samuel Bullard*, Innholder in ſaid *Sherburne*.

THE Proprietors of the common Lands in the Township of Aſhburnham, are hereby reminded and notified, that a Tax of *Twenty-five Shillings* was by them at their Meeting the 24th Day of July, A. D. 1765, granted and laid on each of their Rights there, for diſcharging their Debts, that many of the Proprietors have to this Day neglected paying their Tax aforeſaid, as well as certain other Taxes duly granted for other Purpoſes, for their common Benefit; Wherefore, it is intended by the Subſcribers (their Committee for Sale of the Lands of ſuch Delinquents) that ſo much of each Delinquent's Land there as may be ſufficient for diſcharging and paying off his Tax aforeſaid, with his other Taxes or Arrears thereof (having been duly publiſhed) with all neceſſary incidental Charges, ſhall be ſold as ſoon as may be legally done, for the Ends aforeſaid, unleſs prevented by Payment to their Treaſurer.

April 6th, 1772. Ri: Dana, Caleb Wilder, Iſaac Stearns, Samuel Wilder.

On WEDNESDAY Next,
At TEN in the Morning,
Will be ſold by Public Vendue at the Houſe of the late Miſs *Betſey Walker*, the Corner of Queen-Street.
All her Houſe Furniture, ſome of which is really Antique.
J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

Quart-Bottles, looſe, and in Hampers of half Groce each, To be Sold by
JOSEPH DOMETT,
At his Store near the Swing-Bridge,
Likewiſe Anchors of various ſizes, Philadelphia Flour, Sugar, Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED,
A ſober honeſt Man Servant, to tend in a Gentleman's Family; He muſt know how to take Care of a Horſe, and drive a Chaiſe. Such a one, if he can be well recommended, may hear of an Employment by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

DAVID LAW *of* Providence,
BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, That he has provided himſelf with a genteel Coach for the Conveyance of Gentlemen and Ladies from Boſton to Providence; which he will engage to perform in one Day, at the Price of *Twelve Shillings*, L. M. for each Perſon; and on the ſame Day from Providence to Boſton. Any Buſineſs that Gentlemen may be pleaſed to intruſt him with at either of the aforeſaid Places, will be done with Care and Diſpatch: Said Law when at Boſton may be ſpoke with at the Houſe of Capt. Daniel Jones, Innholder, at the Hatt and Helmet, in Newbury-Street, South-End, Boſton, and at Providence at his own Houſe.
April 5th, 1772.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Abbe*, late of *Hopkinton*, Merchant, deceas'd, are deſired to make immediate Payment to *Jeruſha Abbe*, or *John Nutt*, Adminiſtrators, and all thoſe to whom the Eſtate is indebted are requeſted to bring in their Accompts to ſaid Adminiſtrators, who will attend (at the Houſe where ſaid deceas'd lately lived) two Days in every Week, untill the whole ſhall be accompliſhed, viz. on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays.
Jeruſha Abbe, John Nutt.
Hopkinton, Feb. 25, 1772.

On *Tueſday* at 10 o'Clock, Beforenoon,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.
A Variety of GOODS,—*Among which are,*
BRoad Cloths, Forreſt Cloths, Ratteens, Breeches Patterns, Worſted and Yarn Hoſe, Kilmarnock Caps, 6-4, 7-8 and 8-4 Blankets, Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Bedticks, a good aſſortment of figur'd and plain Lawns, Silk and Thread, Gauzes, Callicoes, a variety of Iriſh Linnens, Barcelona, Linnen and Kenting Handkerchiefs, Silver & Pinchbeck Watches, White Threads, Osnabrigs, Feather Beds, Mohogany Tables & Chairs, &c.
W. HUNTER, Auctioneer.
Tueſday Morning, Ten o'Clock.

This, and To-Morrow Evening,
Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.
A great Variety of Engliſh GOODS,
Among which are,
BROAD Cloths, Ratteens, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Blankets, Rugs, Worſted Hoſe, a great Variety of Callicoes and Printed Linnens, white Linens, Checks, 7-8, 5-4 and 6-4 figured, plain & ſtriped Lawns, flower'd Aprons, flowerd and plain Lawn Handkerchiefs, Silk & Linnen Handkerchiefs, Osnabrigs.
This and To-Morrow Evening.
A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.
N. B. At ſaid Auction Room may be had, Bengalls and Womens Sattin Hatts by private Sale.

David Burnett,
IS removed from New-Boſton into Quaker-Lane, near the Friend's Meeting—Where he makes Stays in the neweſt Faſhion, at a reaſonable Rate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Rogers from Philadelphia; Harding; Church and Wells from North-Carolina; Noble from South-Carolina; Mayo and Godfrey from Surranam; Caſin from St. Martins; Wead from Turks Iſland and Jamaica; Mitchell from Eſquebo; Vincent from Jamaica and Hiſpaniola.

CLEARED OUT.

Aderton for New-London; Hawley for New-Haven; Paine for Maryland; Hewet for North-Carolina; Johnſon and Mitchell for Nova-Scotia; Pulling for Newfoundland; Samſon for Madeira.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Hurd and Higgins for New-London; Lamſon for Philadelphia; Barker, Cartwright and Lotain for Newfoundland; Lovering for Nova-Scotia; Atwood for Halifax; Binney for Madeira.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Six Whites. No Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Nine.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	44 min. after 6	Friday,	50 min. after 9
Tueſday,	41 min. after 7	Saturday,	33 m. at. 10
Wedneſday,	28 m. aft. 8	Lord's Day	17 m. at 11
Thurſday,	10 min. af. 9	New-M.	24 D. 11 Mor.

◊ *Vid. the Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2* ‖ *Vid. Speech pa. 441.* ¶ *Vid. pa. 423.*

From the Salem Gazette *of Tuesday* March 26.

The following Obſervations are from *Johannes in Eremo.*

Mr. HALL,

HAVING promiſed to make ſome Obſervations upon the Queries lately publiſhed, both of CLERICUS AMERICANUS and of BRUTUS, I ſhall begin with thoſe of the former. And

1. As to the *firſt Query*, this implies, as I take it, That the Liberty of a *Freeman* or an *Engliſhman*, which diſtinguiſhes him from a *Slave*, neceſſarily implies ſome ſort of Right or Property of his own, which no Man has or can have a Right to without his Conſent or actual Alienation of the ſame. This Propoſition, as it is ſtated, takes it for granted, that a *Freeman* and an *Engliſhman* are ſynonimous, that is to ſay, that every *Engliſhman* by Birth and Privilege is a *Freeman*, entitled to and in Poſſeſſion of the natural Rights of Mankind: And alſo, that the Liberty of an *Engliſhman* diſtinguiſhes him from a *Slave*, which laſt is moſt evidently true, if it may be ſaid, that a *Slave* is the oppoſite of a *Freeman* as Darkneſs is of Light: And that this Liberty of a Freeman neceſſarily implies ſome Sort of Right & Property of his own, which no Man has or can have a Right to without his Conſent or actual Alienation of the ſame, is ſo ſelf-evident, that no Man, who claims any Sort of Right or Property of his own, above what belongs to or rather is poſſeſſed by an abſolute Slave, can deny it to be true in Fact, if he has but the leaſt degree of Underſtanding, or Exerciſe of Reaſon.

That all Men conſidered in a State of Nature (in a civil Senſe) are equally free and poſſeſſed of certain perſonal Rights and Properties independently one of the other, I ſuppoſe all will allow; ſo that one cannot deprive another of his perſonal Right or Property without being guilty of Injuſtice or Robbery, or of acting directly contrary to that eternal Rule of Right, *all Things whatſoever ye would that Men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo to them*: And as civil States, Commonwealths or Kingdoms, conſidered as Bodies Politic, are not natural Bodies, or were not created by the Almighty Bodies Politic, we muſt look upon them as *voluntary Bodies*, originally formed by mutual Agreement or Compact, for the End of Protecting, defending and promoting the natural Rights and Properties of all the Individuals in each Confederation againſt the common Enemy, the Robbers of their Fellow Men.—Hence civil Government is conſtituted for the Good of the People, and as according to the Britiſh Conſtitution the Subjects have all their natural and eſſential Rights as Men ſecured to them, they are *Freemen*, though they hold themſelves indiſpenſibly bound to ſubmit to all the conſtitutional Laws of the State they belong to.

2. As to the *ſecond Query*, this implies, That the free-born Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty, or of any other Prince or State, have a Right of Migration, with their moveable Eſtates, out of their Sovereign's Dominions, into any other Dominion that they ſhall chuſe.

It is one Thing to ſay, that Perſons have a natural Right of Migration, and another Thing to ſay, that they have a Call in Providence to migrate, or that it is their Duty: And yet if Perſons have not a natural Right of Migration, it will not eaſily be made to appear that they have under any Circumſtances whatſoever, a Call in Providence to migrate; but if it can be made to appear, that under certain Peculiar Circumſtances Perſons have a call in Providence to migrate, it muſt follow that they have a natural Right to do it.

If the Subjects of any Prince or State are perſecuted or are denied the natural Right of all Mankind, *Liberty of Conſcience*, CHRIST has taught us, that ſuch may flee into another State or Kingdom, where they may enjoy this Right, this Liberty, when he ſays, "But when they perſecute you in this City, flee ye into another." But if Perſons may warrantably, in a Time of Perſecution, leave their native State and flee into another, and upon their becoming reſident in another State, they are under Obligations ariſing from their Reſidence there to ſubmit to the Laws and Authority thereof, then they have a natural Right of Migration.—And if the Engliſh Government were right in countenancing Perſons fleeing from Perſecution in divers other States into England for Refuge, in Times paſt; and if theſe Refugees, in Conſequence of their Reſidence in his Britannic Majeſty's Dominions, are ſubject to the Laws and Authority of the ſame, and enjoy the Liberties and Immunities of Engliſh Subjects equally with ſuch as were born in his Dominions, then Perſons may warrantably migrate in a Time of Perſecution, & have a natural Right of Migration. And their civil Subjection to their native Prince or State determines or ceaſes upon their Migration and becoming reſident in another State.

If *Frenchmen* or *Germans* or the Subjects of any other State may warrantably move into the Britiſh Dominions for the Sake of enjoying the ſuperior, civil Liberties and Immunities of Engliſh Subjects, then Perſons have a natural Right of Migration.

If civil States are *voluntary Societies*, originally formed by Compact for the Protection & Defence of their natural Rights, it muſt follow, that if inſtead of enjoying this Protection and Defence of their natural Rights, they are deprived of them, the Compact is violated, and the Injured at Liberty to ſeek Protection where they chuſe, or to move into what State or Quarter of the World they pleaſe.

3. As to the *third general Query*, this implies, That if one or more Families ſhould migrate from his Britannic Majeſty's Dominions, and ſet down in another's Dominions, they would then ceaſe to be his Britannic Majeſty's Subjects;—That as the firſt Settlers of Plymouth in New-England, migrated from *England* into *Holland*, and lived there ten Years, they were not conſidered in that Time as the King of England's Subjects,—they were not then governed by the Laws of England.—And they were not then taxed by the Britiſh Parliament, nor by themſelves, to raiſe a Revenue to his Britannic Majeſty, or to ſupport any Government but that of *Holland*.

All this I take to be true in Fact; for Refugees from French Perſecution, as ſoon as they became reſident in London, or in Boſton in New-England, their civil Subjection to the French State immediately ceaſed, and they were ſubject to the civil Government where they now reſided.

4. As to the *fourth Query*, this implies, That the aboriginal Natives of North-America, were the proper Lords and Proprietors of theſe Lands before the Engliſh arrived.—That the Engliſh had no juſt Right to take Poſſeſſion without purchaſing the Lands of the Proprietors, or obtaining a Grant of them.—That the Engliſh Planters or Settlers did purchaſe the Lands, and that with their own Money, and not with the Crown of England's.—And hence that they had a Right to have ſet up an independent Government or State of their own;—and that if they had done it, Great-Britain could, in Juſtice, have claimed no more Right to their Poſſeſſions, and to impoſe Laws and Taxes upon them without their Conſent, than they had to the States of Holland; at leaſt, no more than they could have had to theſe firſt Planters, if they had continued in Holland to this very Day.

5. As to the *fifth Query*, this implies that the political Union, Connection, Dependence and Subordination of the original unconquered Colonies of North-America to the Britiſh Empire and Government, (who have all along ſupported and defended themſelves at vaſt Expence) by which Union they become properly a branch of the Britiſh Empire, and in which they glory, as being fellow-ſubjects with and entitled to the ſame Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of Engliſhmen inhabiting Great-Britain, *are entirely founded in the Covenants and Compacts between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, which are contained in their Charters.*

If the preceeding Propoſitions are Truths, then the two firſt Queries of BRUTUS muſt be anſwered in the Affirmative, viz.

1. That the civil Subjection of the People of this Province is founded in a *voluntary Compact* contained in the Charter.

2. That both Parties in this Compact are bound by it, ſo that a Breach on either Side neceſſarily infers a total Diſſolution.

I beg leave to quote a few Paſſages out of the Hiſtory of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, wrote by Lieut. Governor Hutchinſon: In V. 1, P. 251, 252, ſpeaking of the Sentiments of ſome of Influence amongſt our Forefathers in New-England, upon civil Subjection; ſays, "They diſtinguiſhed civil "Subjection into *neceſſary* and *voluntary*; from "*actual Reſidence* within any Government *neceſſarily ariſe Subjection*, or an Obligation to ſubmit to the Laws and Authority thereof: But "*Birth* was no neceſſary Cauſe of Subjection: "The Subjects of any Prince or State had a *natural Right* to remove to any other State, or to "another Quarter of the World; unleſs the "State were weakened and expoſed by ſuch Remove, and even in that Caſe, if they were deprived of the *Right of all Mankind, Liberty of "Conſcience*, it would juſtify a Separation; and "upon their Removal, their Subjection determined and ceaſed: That the Country to which "they themſelves had removed was claimed and "poſſeſſed by *independent Princes*, whoſe Right "to the Lordſhip and Sovereignty thereof had "been acknowledged by the Kings of England "[Marg. "*Bartholomew Sharp* the Buccaneer, was "tried in England for Robbery and Piracy upon "the Spaniards in South-America, and acquitted, "becauſe he had a Commiſſion from the Indian "Princes of Darien, Det. of Scots Settlement."] "They therefore looked upon themſelves obliged, "and accordingly, *as appeared by their Records*, "actually had purchaſed for valuable Conſiderations, not only the Soil, *but the Dominion, the "Lordſhip* and *Sovereignty of thoſe Princes*, and "without ſuch Purchaſe in the Sight of God and "Man, they had no Right or Title to what they "poſſeſſed.—The King indeed, in Imitation of "other Princes of Europe, who laid Claim to "Countries meerly from the Diſcovery of them, "had granted this Country to certain of his Subjects, and the firſt Planters thought it proper to "purchaſe the Title of ſuch Grantees, to prevent "Moleſtation from them or from other States, "and they had alſo received a Charter of Incorporation from the King, *containing a mutual "Compact, from whence aroſe a new Kind of Subjection*, to which they were held, and from "which they would never depart.

"This was what they called *voluntary, civil "Subjection, ariſing merely from Compact*, and "from thence it followed, that whatſoever could "be brought into Queſtion relative to their Subjection, muſt be determined by their Charter: "The Compact between the King and the City "of London, as contained in its Charter, was "not the conſtituting cauſe of Subjection in the "Inhabitants there, becauſe they were reſident, "and from thence neceſſary Subjection remained; "but when *Reſidence, the ſole Grounds of this neceſſary Subjection, ceaſes, then it becomes voluntary and depends on Compact alone*: By this "Compact they acknowledged they were ſo bound "that they were not at Liberty to ſubject themſelves to, or to ſeek Protection from any other "Prince, they were to pay a fifth Part of all Silver and Gold Mines, they were to make no "Laws repugnant to the Laws of England; &c. "but on the other Hand they were to be governed by Laws made by themſelves, and by Officers "elected by themſelves, &c. But however pleaſing "theſe Principles were in Speculation, or *whatever Foundation they may have in Nature*, yet "they could not continue to practice upon them, "*nor would they bear the Teſt when adopted by "Engliſh Subjects*. In a ſhort Time—they were "content fully to comply with the Oath of Allegiance without qualifying it,—and their Poſterity, who claim by Birth-right as well as Charter, the peculiar Privileges of Engliſhmen, and "who enjoy the Protection, are very ſenſible, that "they likewiſe owe the Allegiance of Engliſh "Subjects, which *by a general Rule of Law is not "conſidered as local, but perpetual and unalienable*." And in P. 89. "I do not ſay, their Notions (of civil Subjection) were juſt, *Allegiance "in an Engliſh Subject is ſaid to be perpetual and "to accompany him wherever he goes*." And in P. 114, ſays, "The Houſe of Commons this Year "paſſed a memorable Reſolve in Favour of the "Maſſachuſetts Colony." Which begins thus, viz.—"Veneris 10 March 1642, Whereas the "Plantations in New-England have, by the Bleſſing of the Almighty, had good and proſperous "Succeſs WITHOUT ANY PUBLIC CHARGE TO "THIS STATE," &c. &c. In Reference to which his Honor ſays in the Margin, "I tranſcribe this "Part of the Order with Pleaſure. The Merit "of our Anceſtors, many of whom were perſonally known to the principal Members of Parliament, was freſh in their Remembrance: "Length of Time has not leſſened the Merit: "Conſequences ſo advantageous to the Nation "have followed it, *that in Reaſon it ought to ſtrike "ſtronger now than it did then*."

From theſe Quotations, it appears to be true in Fact, that the aboriginal Natives were the proper Lords and Proprietors of this Country, this has been acknowledged by the Kings of England.—And therefore the King of England had no more a juſt Right to claim this Country from the Diſcovery of it and to grant it to certain of his Subjects, than MASSASOIET, MIANTINOMO, UNGAS or any other Indian Prince in America, would have had to lay Claim to *Great-Britain*, and to grant the ſame to certain of their Subjects, becauſe ſome of their Subjects diſcovered Great-Britain as they paſſed by in their Canoes, before the Subjects of ſome other Indian Prince.

vid. (The Remainder will be in our next.) ☞ pa 453

To be ſold or let, on reaſonable Terms.

A large genteel Dwelling-Houſe,

with a Barn and Out-Houſes, ſituate in Dorcheſter, about a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and about five Miles from Boſton, and about twelve Acres of Land, ſuitable for a gentleman. For further Particulars enquire of Daniel Wiſwell of Cambridge, or of William Sever, jun. living on ſaid Premiſſes. ALSO,

Another Dwelling Houſe, about a quarter of a Mile from Dorcheſter Meeting-Houſe, with a good Garden and ſeveral good Fruit Trees thereon. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Thomas Walley of Boſton, Merchant, in Dock-Square, or of ſaid Wiſwell.

Boſton, Printed by EDES and GILL.

☞ *vid. page 413.* ☞ *vide page 391.* — *vid. our Charter pa 1077. Vol. 2.*